not the least disturbed by the closs proximity of the hard-disted mechanic. Many carnest believers, whose pale, thoughtful, intellectual faces betoken an amount of suppressed religious enthusiasm but arely wincessed among members of other congregations, are scattered through the crowd.

All who were present in the room were not, of course, professed Spiritualists. The moderate charge of ten cents piaced the revolations of the spirit within the reach of every person, and it is natural to suppose that a large number of merely curious people contribute to swell the congregation.

The music which the Spiritualists discourse is also a great object of attractiveness to outside parties. The services yesterday opened with the hymn "Angers Bright," siyen as a trio, with a plano accompaniment by Mrs. E. J. Adams, after which the medium, Mrs. C. Fannie Allyn, put herself est rapport with

THE DISEMBODIED ONE

who was about to address the attience. The pro-cess by which the medium puts herself in communi-cation with the solid is singular. The heattien shots her eyes very hard, makes some passes with her hands and becomes rapt in a sort of stupor. In this state she comes to the from of the platform and gives atterance to an imprompta prayer, after when the spirit moves her and she commences to speak with astonishing rapidity. On this particular occa-sion the first intelligible words the spirit gave utter-ance to wets

and the disk intelligence words the spirit gave deteran interval succeeded, during whole the medium got off a midutade of inarticusate sounds, when the spirit was understood to express his indignation against some parties who had criticleed some of his former outpourings. The spirit further asserted that he was able to speak for himself, and could prove that religiousness, goditines, harmony and monotony were progress. Christianity existed before thrist, because Christianity meant good, and there were many great and wondrous increes and heromes who had accomplished great good in the world long before the coming of the six. The great flood tide of progress had set in, and, hurrying along in us impetuous centre, had swept away presstraft and all its attendant evis. Man had begun to toink. A great reaction followed.

swept away prestoralt and all its attendant evise. Man had begun to tonic. A great reaction followed. Frise monesty and false morality were becoming beautifuly less, and The Light of the sylatt was oreaking in upon the souls of men. What was morality years ago is morality now, and it required out a true approchance of Spiritualism to remove the meriticiousness with which religious seets surround it.

At this point the spirit digressed and branched on At this point the spirit digressed and branched off into politics, comparing the headings of the demonstrate and republican newspapers, and pointing out how bitterly they abused each other. It took occasion from this to inculcate lessons of brotherly love, saying that the greatest men were the e-who spoke well of their enemies. The spirit here became somewhat hazy, and, as

THE SPELL APPEARED TO DISSOLVE, hurredly admonished its hearers to watch, to wait and to pray, as an eternity of bilss was not to be gained except by ardinous toll. The cubir then gave two beautiful hymns, after which the services terminated.

## PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYV.

A Spring Day Congregation-The Usual Crowd-A Red Letter Day at Plymouth Church-Sermon on the Beauty of Goodnoss-An Incident from Mr. Beecher's West ern Life.

Itymouta church corgregation and its were themselves again yesterday. A sommer sun snone out orilliantly on the fine spring morning, and the sidewalks in the neighborhood of the church were dotted with happy looking, loving couples, with here and there a small group of budding piedges of affection, tripping by the side of the loving pair, all going Plymouth church-ward. Outside the church were closed and open carriages setting down pew owners at the doors of the Beeche temple and the partners of their bo-oms; the persoual chaims of the latter, sided by the newest spring fashions and sparkling jeweiry, were wondrous to behold. In the vestibule there were rush that follows the tolling of the ast stroke of the church-going bett. The ushers and the police were very forbearing, and before the organ preside and ceased all the pews and chairs

sad the police were very forbearing, and before the organ preside and cleased all the pews and chairs were occapied, and the lobbies, the states of the galleries, and the vestionles of the sade entrance were likely as crowds of standing worshippers.

The lammar notes of the "Portnerse hymn" were heard on the organ, and the gleetil pleasure of those who know the melody of this hymn so well was specify shown by a sparking recognition in this eyes of many of the audience. Miss fining's voice echecic through the building in the open solo, and before the chorus of the last verse was reached there was a disposition of the last verse was reached there was a disposition of the last verse was reached there was a disposition of the last verse was reached there was a disposition in the part of the santeg congregation to help the choir in the singing of it. At the last verse the standing crowd in the lobbles took it up spontaneously, the effect of which was very thrilling.

The bright, sumly day that God in his goodness had sent to all his creatures, and the muse that, with its beautiful refram, had just one stang and played with about and voice, were not the only early and played with about and voice, were not the only excepting and inspiring influences. Yestockity was a like library bay at Privatoura on ten.

It was the subbath of jubice for the colored people, of all men Henry ward Pecculer has the least ineity to forget it. In the prayer that preceded the sermon he led the congregation in thinksgroung that this day had arrived. In chaothering the meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Marke to-might he with the year to hold a lathick groung the hand and the had been permitten to see the day when the colored people could ride in cars mechalizing of because of their color; "the thanked God, also for the privace of ambouncing that they were to hold a lathice meeting in the Academy of Marke," He arges his congregation to send all the flowers they can spare to had Academy of which the departations might be lasted in an opposite the Academy to day that the decorations might be tasted and complete, and the theater be made to look like a fower garden on so conspicuous an occasion. He added with a siy kind of sidewise, "And I know you'll do it." that provoked a general

The sermon was on "the Beauty of Goodness." and The sermon was on "the Beauty of Goodness," and the text was selected from the much chapter of Zachariah. The first clause of the seventeenth verse:—"For now great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty." The probled, said Mr. Beecher, impressed with tale beauty of the Earlern scane oelore him, broke out into an exchanging us to the goodness of Good, hendifying that goodness with the beauty in natural that was all around him. A low introductory sentences limstrated the circumstances under which these words were spokes, and then Mr. Beecher said, let us examine the relation of this beauty to flooral goodness Beauty was not a kind of seasoning scattered upon material condicts; it was the result of the growin of the developments of nature towards perfection; the mutural outcome of its strivings convards perfection, As in nature beauty grew out of quantity, then quality, and has beginners, so in normal here was first finess, then purchess, and has harmony. The thoughe was link so lew people preserves the harmony. Most persons were the site of opens that have been much used—the notes that of a pay had an Individual theory, and the melody produced was a kind of

harmony. Most persons were like street organs that have been match used—the notes that of a play had at hadvirded therety, and the minoty produced was a kind of the person of the minoty produced was a kind of the person of the minoty produced was a kind of the person ment had called the matches the inducence of a noble feeling and not shown in his lace. When such feelings had been described in poetry of proces men had called it sectioned in poetry of proces men had called it sectioned in poetry of proces men had called it sectioned in poetry of process ment had called it sectioned in a poetry of process ment had called it sectioned in the section here very cloquently and graphically portrayed the lover and the madden at the moment when the dashing of his eye and the radiance of his countenance food her that he loved her, and asked his anthence, "Was sake ever likely to forget that moment? No." There was nothing in this world like a beautiful sout. In turning those traths to a personal and practical application the prencher said that when we looked as spiritual beauty we could not avoid being surprised at the mengreness of spiritual attainments almony men. Christians were burbannes yet. They resemble the satings of a piece of coth round his ions; but, though naked, ne would have a stripe of beads around his neck, and would be quite totaled with this banble of beauty. How leve Christians there were who, under provocation of temper, bossomed into beauty. When they were anwell they were cross; when they were in health they were good hattrod. How little there is of the Christian the was shown in the popular optision asont it, when he stream forms and the chief has of the Christian the was shown in the popular optision asont it, when he stell have a health of the christian fle was shown in the popular optision asont it, when he stell a beful a min who was a Christian has no had a policy of safety, and that if it can be added to the stream's own the health of the chief has our of the safety of the train the popular op

Mays the same, with the stream running along, and nothing to wonder at except.

The root, who was tooxing at iv.

I remember when I lived in the West: I was fond of nowers then. I could not afford to buy many plants, and I could not organy, but I had in my garger about twenty thousand hypothes. plants, and I could not beg any, but I had he my garger about twenty thousand hyadrichs. They were universally admired, and people used to stop and look at them; and I never lost one of them by steams that I am aware of, but the reason of this was that I was surrounded by Germans, and they appreciated their beauty too well to steat them. One of my old eleters used to look over the side of the fonce at them, and he said to me one day, looking at them:—"You like this kind of thing, do you?" "Yes, I do," I replied. "Well," said my old friend, "the prettiest and best flower to my taste is a canbage."

The sermon was closed by the amphibation of the truth that God was perfecting us by this providential dealings; by the opportunities the gave us, and

in a thousand unknown ways, until He made us fit for the inheritance of the saints. In this respect God was like an organ builder, who turned the organ until he produced out of the chaotic appearance of its thousand parts a perfect and a harmonious instrument. Out of this perfecting we should, by and by, rise to beauty that we sould not how conceive of, and it was for that we were to live.

### THE NEW CHURCH.

Exposition of Swedenborgianism by the Rev.

Channey Giles.
A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon in the vestry of the Universalist church, Pourth street, Williamsburg, to hear a disdoctrines of the Swedenborgian Church.
Mr. Giles spoke principally of the subject of the

resurrection of material bodies, and commented freely on the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Countains. He thought that when the Apostle spoke of bodies being sown he meant their birth and not their burial. The idea is conveyed generally that there is to be a resurrection of the material body; but this is a mistake. The resurrection of the spiritual body is the true idea, as announced by Christ to Martha. In this world man has two perfect bodies, the material and the spiritual. The death of the former is final. The latter never dies. We have thus two deaths and two resurrections, and it is by confounding them that so much trouble arises in the old Church. It is self-evident that there is no way of getting into this world without a material body, and there is no way of getting into the spiritual world without a spiritual world without as spiritual world without a spiritual world without a material body, and there is no way of getting into the spiritual world without a spiritual world without a material body, and there is no way of getting into the spiritual world without a material body, and there is no way of getting into the spiritual world without a spiritual world without as spiritual body, for the Lord makes man as man makes a machine—with and for a purpose. In other words, the new Charch taught that the spirit was the real man, while the old Church teaches that the body is the real man. freely on the First Epistic of St. Paul to the Corm-

## CHURCH OF THE FREE LOVERS.

"Pilate and Jesus-What is the Truth"

mon by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham. Bright and beautiful, clear and invigorating, the elements yesterday contributed not a little to the spiritual benefits which redounded to the community. Wet weather is not unfrequently attended by extreme callousness in a religious point of view and the pattering of the ruin against stained glass windows is sadiy re-echoed by a hollow sound made more gloomy still as it rings over empty benches. There is no fashion, no grand display. no charming, variegated colors; no gilded prayer books, while carnestness is supplied by inattention and a drowsy congregation lazily kneets to pray. But old King Sol beams merrily forth at times, ding his golden rays over cot and mansion. Hearts are made light and easy, and well dressed muttitudes trip joyfully to church amid the peal of many bells tinking in barmong and gladdening to the

beils unking in barmong and gladdening to the car. But there is not a beils t. Lyrie Hall, no stained windows, no imposing array, no soleam ceremony, nothing that is wont to characterize the interior of a sacred cdifice. For terpsichoreau feats it is a picasant little place, while concerts—and many good ones, too—have been given in the pullifing. At the upper end, in a little name, is a little organ and sweet hitle strains proceed therefrom. A quartet of the upper end, in a little name, is a little organ and sweet hitle strains proceed therefrom. A quartet of the little red curtain that serves to screen the bellows blower, if such a man there be. The services are simple and unosteniations. After a little singing, in which all seem afraid to hear their own voices, a long heede prayer is uttered the reverend gentleman delivers his weekly harangue.

The assemblage yesterday was fashionable in a degree. Here and there might be seen a specimen of those long, straight-haired, gray, anysterious-cycl gentlemen, so characteristic of

The year Love FLAN.

while the spectualed, middle aged dames, with vicious sapect, never known, of course, to say a word about a heighbor, seemed to have one or two good representatives. On the whole, however, the congregation was a good as well as a crowded one, judging by the apparent sincerity which marked their devotions. The name of the reverond pastor is not unknown to fame. For that reason his utterances weigh well with the particular portion of the community that follows his religious precepts. Aside, however, from the assemblage that usually congregates at Lyric Hall on Sunday, there was another cass or persons led thither by curiosity, it being anticipated that the Rev. O. B. Frothingham would, it possible, enlighten by curiosity, it being anticipated that the Rev. O. B. Frothingham would, and the particular, in fact, he would carefully analyze the condition of society and claborate on the affinial question—that, in fact, he would carefully analyze the condition of society and cla

# JACK REYYOLDS PRAYED FOR.

In St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church yesterday prayers were offered for the repose of the soul of Jack Reynolds, executed on Friday. At each mass the officiating decryonan asked that the prayers of the congregation be offered for the repose of his soni, and the request was responded to, the whole de-voutly kneeling while offering a short prayer for mercy for the unfortunate condemned.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON AND IIS SUBURBS.

Palm Sunday in the National Copital-Impressive Services in the Ppiscopul and Catholic Chareles. WASHINGTON, April 10, 1870.

The most generally observed ceremonial here to day has been that in honor of the entry of our Saviour into Jerucalem, five days before His crucifixion. All the Catholic and Episcopal churches marked the observance of Palm Sunday by the cuslomary hapressive services, and the devoat members of Catholic congregations might be seen after high mass traversing the streets homeward. londed with bunches of the blessed palm in commemoration of the style in which the people of Jerusalem went out to meet the Son of God to usher him into their city with due honors. The Episcopal and Catholic courches at which the services were particularly interesting were, of the Episcopai, St. Pant's, St. Andrew's, Christ, St. John's, Trinity, Epiphany, Ascension, Incarnation, Grace and Rock Creek; of the Catholic, St. Patrick's, St. Aloysius', St. Stephen's, Immaculate Conception. St. Peter's, St. Mathew's. St. Mary's and St. Dominick's. At the First Congregational church

THE VICTORY OF PAITH was the subject of an eloquent sermon by Dr. J. E. was the subject of an eloquent sermon by br. J. E. Rankin, pastor. The lext was from Liphn, v., 4—"And this is the victory that overconcell the world; even our faith." The Doctor represented man as a born Ring, who finds himself wearing a fruitless crown and wielding a pairer sceptre. He was made a little lower than the angels and crowned with glory and honor. This is his patent of royalty; but it is a patent inoperative. He walks unrecognized in his own realins. Man has indeed reclaimed much of the physical world, and gather many victories over material things, and these vectories are symbols of material things, and these victories are symbols of higher ones. There is an inward realm over which God would have aim stretch his scentre. It is

higher ones. There is an inward regim over which tool would have thin stretch his sceeper. It is carried that the property of the control of c

whose studen death a hallon is in tears; the man who, when the punits and the protyces of the country were dippantly diagong up their commissions and proving recreamt to their recorded oaths or stealing the fortifications and munitions which the country had prepared against an evil day, though a virginian, was true to the earlier traditions of his native State, indifful mining the fairness." found, When he was retreating on Nasavule, with the army of flood at

his beals, gathering and solidifying his forces, the people were impatient; but when the time came his seleaguered army, upon whose surrender the rebel weeneral was confidently counting, hurled forth like an avaianche upon the foe and crushed and Soattered them to the winds. There is no quality greater than this, to possess one's soul in patience, to dare the injustice of human flugment, to place confidence in God. It is a great thing to be fighting in behalf of a winning cause. The only victory wholly worthy of man is the victory that conquera eternity. That lifts one to the throne of God. The victory of army over awmy is sad and awful, and makes nations bleed at every pore; but the victory of faita has no such grawbasss. It restores a creature of God to his lost dignity, and gives him a crown, a throne and an eiernal life of peace.

This church is to be dedicated, and Dr. Rankin will be installed as its pastor on the 20th last, when liev, Dr. Storra, sof Erookiyn, will preach the installation sermon and Dr. Thompson, of New York, the dedicatory sermon. Henry Ward Becoher and several leading Congregational elergymen from the North and West will attend the connect. At the MERROPOLICAN MERRODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH he attendance was very large to-day, the weather being once more propitious for church-goers. The President was not there, but Mrs. Grant was, and also the Gulef Justice and the regular Congressional attendance. Before proceeding to deliver his regular sermon Dr. Newman, the pastor, announced, in feeling terms, the death of Bishop Kingsley, of which he had nead the previous evening by a telegram from New Yerk. He then took his text from the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, and forty-second verse—"Thy will be done." Mr. Newman proached an inspiring and comforting sermon on He called attention to the divine will—Brast, in its

with the same of the same of the same

man proached an inspiring and comforting sermon on

RESIGNATION TO THE WILL OF GOD.

He called attention to the divine will—Brst, in its legislative character, and then in its providential.

The legislative is but the expression of the absolute and supreme. God's legislative will is expressed in law, and we ascertain that law by reading the precepts the has enacted. All these precepts have a definite reason, and that reason is man's highest good. As Burke has said, "Law is beneficence, acting according to rule." The legislative will of God is this decision as to man's conduct—His providential will is His decision as to what shall come to pass. The question for us is, is it possible for us to so school ourselves as to have implicit trust in Him who doeth whatsoever he willeth? Three things are essent at to resignation. First, acquiescence in God's right of sovereignty. The great contest between Jehovah and the human soul is whether it will acquiesce in his right of sovereignty. But there is a higher acquiescence in the dispensations of Divine Providence which are essential for our moral discipline and our eternal salvation. Humanity is

marchine to the grave, trampling to the music of

tions of Divine Providence which are essential for our moral discipline and our elemal salvation. Humanity is a great army of mourners marching to the grave, tramping to the music of sobs and sights. Our most cherished plants are overtimened, and that which we have cherished as most promising and beneficient to mankind has been turned aside. Great men appear in groups, and they disappear in groups. But Great men appear in groups, and they disappear in groups. But Great men appear in groups, and they disappear in groups. The Great men appear in groups, and they or three are born in a generation, and in the very zenith of their strength they are stricken down. These are mystories. The difficulty of submission is to comprehend God's ways. But His plants ore for the universe, for all time. He brings the greatest good out of the greatest seeming catastrophes. It is not too much to say that the beedle gun is a merciful instrument—a merciful dispensation of Providence—for if men will live in such a moral state as to saperinduce war it were better that the war should last seven days than seven years, though as many fell in seven days as in as many years, God works compensation out of evil. The latter part of the discourse was devoted to an acquirescence in God's will through faith in His wisdom and goodness to a frui trust in him in little as well as great things, and to a patient waiting for the developments of his purposes.

Dr. Newman announced toat he had been requested to preach on the subject. "Does the Bible sanction polygany?" and would do so two weeks from to-day.

## CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA.

The Edifice is Washington Worshipped-The Atomement of Jesus Christ-Sermon by Rev. E. M. McKim. WASHINGTON, April 10, 1870.

Christ church, located at the corner of Washington and Cameron streets, Alexandria, Va., is the most famous of the Episcopal churches hereabout, not on account of its size, its grandeur or the eloquence of its rector, but because it contains the pew where General Washington sat Sunday after Sunday particleating in the beautiful service of the church. This edifice, which was erected just before the Revolutionary war, is as substantial to-day as it was nearly a hundred years ago. Until within the last two years it has undergone no change in its general arrangements, and, with the exception of the chancel, which is of wooden construction, everything is as it was in the days of Washington. The church stands back from the street, and on the north side is overgrown with tvv.

street, and on the north side is overgrown with 179, which, with the small window panes, the red and black Eaglish brick and the old-lashlondu beifry, give it a very odd and ancient appearance.

WASHINGTON'S PEW,
or rather the one pointed out as his by the obliging sexton, consists of two pews thrown into one. It is now occupied by a Mr. Lee, a relative of General Lee, and a descendant of the Father or His Country. He is a plant looking man, resembling somewhat the celebrated Confederate general, though much younger.

younger.

THE SERVICES

Were conducted this morning by the rector, the
Rev. E. M. McKim, a very young-looking man to have
charge of such an antiquated church. The congregation is fully up to the capacity of the church in gation is fully up to the capacity of the church in numbers, and is understood to be composed of the first families of Alexandria and the representatives of the best blood of the Old Dominion. There was a noticeable predominance of ladies, a majority of whom seemed to be in mourning.

THE CONGREGATION
WAS not fashlomable, but it made up for whatever it incred in this respect in aristocraev. After the

was not insulonable, but it made up for whatever it acked in this respect in aristocracy. After the usual services for the day Mr. McKim aunounced his text from the first chapter of Isatah, elgateenth verse—"Come ict us reason together, suth the Lord; though your sins be as criuson, they shall be white as wool." The speaker said the theme which he intended to discuss was the atominent of Jesus Carist. He combated the views of those who deny the necessity for an atomenous for sin, and showed the necessity for an atomenous for sin, and showed the necessity for an atonement for sin, and showed that all the laws of nature, of God and of nations

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHERCH, GEORGETOWN.

Foreign Missions and the Diffusion of Evangerical Religion to Africa-Sermon by Rev. WASHINGTON, April 10, 1870.
Rev. Wr. Paine, hishop of the Laberian Missions

Africa, officiated to day at Christ Church (Episcopal), Georgetown. He took as his text the words "Go ye into all the world and preach the Cospel to every creature." As might be judged from the text, the sermen related to the subject of foreign missions and the diffusion generally of evange ical religion. He gave a cursory view of what has been accompilshed in the world. He took an encouraging look

pilshed in the world. He took an encouraging look of religious matters in thina, Japan and the East Indies. He thought that the greatest work probably had attended.

THE CHURCH IN MADAGASCAR.

He said that the queen of that island had embraced the Christian religion, and as a result the sub-line speciacle of the conversion of an entire nation was witnessed, and the former temples of hiolairy, with all their contents, were given to the flames. The same cheerful tidings came from other parts of the coast of Africa—from Natal and the cape of Goog Hope, and alp piles in the interior from the latter place was the discress of an Episcopal bishot. Thirly three years ago he landed himself in Africa hear Cape Palmas, shout four degrees borth of the equator. He found the negro had an instinctive reconfition of a superior being, upon lats principle he went to work, and with the Gospel is now heard at all the stations on the west const of Africa for a distance of over inteen numbered raises.

The sermen, in a statistical point of view con-

coast of Arrica for a statistical point of view, con-miles.

The sergion, in a statistical point of view, con-taining valuable religious information. The

The following is a complete list of marine transfers

Inste.	Com.	+	Name.	Tannage.	Share	Prince
April 6 April 7 April 7 April 7 April 8 April 8 April 8	Sloop Projecter. Barge. Sloop. Schooner. Floop. Schooner. Lighter.	Allo Wid The Zey Pro Nei Swi	ur Garner.  Lavesport. Out's Son. Tous Wallace. B. Codenos. He Crowel. O. Th. Vethereli.	184.00 42.33 164.00 48.90 857.67 80.74	All 1-2 1-82 1-82 1-82	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a severe thunder storm on the 25th aff. the residence of Dr. George B. Smith, near Benevolence, Ga., was struck by lightning, and the entire family prostrated and stunned by the shock. To those who first recovered an appalling spectacle presented fiself. There fay the head of the house with his neck broken, a lifeless corpse, while the mother and two of her little ones were greviously injured and blackened by the fluid. To add to the borrors of the scene in an instant the entire dwelling was wrapped in flames, and almost entire dwelling was wrapped in dames, and almost before the dead and saftering could be removed to a place of safety the whole pile was consumed, and a smoking ruin all that remained of the pleasant nome of that happy family.

## ANTI-SLAVERY'S WAKE.

Wendell Phillips' Farewell to the "Peculiar Institution"-Addresses by the Rev. Dr. - Channing and Lucretia Mott-Christianity in Its Relations to Reform Considered.

After the wake held by the friends and felations of the Anti-Slavery Society on Saturday night, when the dead past was duly and formally "laid out decently" and buried amid the roar of thundering eloquence, almost the same audience to a notch and even a "strade" assembled last night at Apollo Hall, in Broadway, to listen to almost the same speakers who had on Saturday evening addressed them on "the fall and rise"

The colored element was, as on the previous occa sion already alluded to, "tiered above" their white fellow citizens, who filled the body of the hall.

ALL THINGS TO BE REFORMED. Mrs. Powart opened the ball by saying that this meeting was under the auspices of the Reform through peaceable means, a reform in Christianity in such things as reform of prisons, reforms as regarded the Chinese and women, and, in fact, a feform in all things so as to do away with distinct tions as to caste.

was then introduced and said; Paim Sunday in New York. There was where they began with the aprig of green in their hats. How was it with Palm unday in New York and what Palm Sunday should be? Think of what Palm Sunday was in Jerusalem Go back to that time. There came riding in the

Go back to that time. There came riding in the symbol of humbity, and yet a man with the power of God within him and bringing the light of Heaven with him. How was it with THE SADDUCERS of New York to-day? What said the Sadduces of Wall street or the Fifth avenue to-day? What are they who represent in the city of New York to-day the Essenes of Jorusalem? He fancied there were some Sadduces in the andience before him. Were there some Essenes there also? With all his heart he believed there were many of the Essenes there who corresponded with the the Essenes there who corresponded with the prophets of the olden time. He happened to be one of the worshippers that day in Reccher's church, for it was useless to call it anything else, for he

of the worshippers that day in Beecher's church, for it was useless to call it anything else, for he (Beecher) was

and it seemed to him, when he heard him pray, every word was like a flower sparkling with dew. That afternoon he had been

WANDRING THROUGH NEW YORK and went along Fifth avenue, where he met crowds of people dressed as if they were going to a carnival, and he said to himself, "Palm Sunday in New York its this it?" Come down with him to about the centre of the Fifth avenue, and there you found a large marble pile, with the windows darkened, and why were not there crowds of people going there? Go straight to judgment, O city of New York, and I ask you is not the marble palace? I spoke to you of springing out of another great marble palace down in Broadway and a growth out of "Vanity Fair?" He knew the city of New York well, and if they would go with the Beloved Son throughout New York they would go among outcasts and despairing wretches. Now, what they wanted to do was to change all that. Either one of two things—that the whole Christian religion was a mockery of it. If they were to carry out the Sermon on the Mount they should plant around this entire metropolls habitable, neathful homes, and take thousanns ont of the measure of the surgestity that was now constantly thrust on them of being Saulzed in crime.

MRS. JULIA WARD How?

next spoke. She had gone to church in the streets to-day, and whereas she came on to New York to preach New York had not know at what a distance New Yorkens were from the people of Massachusetts. Boston was only eight hours' ride from New York, but the distance in a moral point of view was as far as from here across the Atannic. Crime abounded in New York like motts flying around a candle. She then entered on religion,

In RELATION TO REPORM.

sands. Critical about the theorem on religion,

In RELATION TO REFORM.

She started with New York city as the place of places to be formed, reformed and not further deformed by crime and vice as it was now. She then went into philosophy, morality, immorality, metaphysics, and several object abstrase theories, doctrines, arguments and high-soonding phrases which she read from several pages of

FOOLSCAP,

Carefully prepared for the occasion, and all of which, which disconnected and discintangies from heavy verblage and massive expletices, went to the point that the city of New York needed radical evangelization, and that she, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and her associates were the ones to carry out the project. Oh, let us loave the millionnairs and the millionnaires, she said in conclusion, and let us have in New York a little noble poverty. New York shall be the hose-trie of nations, but we shall not have it a den of thevee.

THE CHURGH OF ROME

came here and asked for everything. But the Church of Rome shut up Americans in Rome within the strictest limits because she could not exclude them allogether. But she would not fail in hespitality to the people of that Church in America. It was by educating the young generation that we could achieve a triamph. Let not priese or prelate work harder in that afrection than taem.

WENDELL PRILLIPS

could achieve a triamph. Let not priest or prelate work harder in that alrection than taem.

WENDELL PRILLIPS

was then introduced, and said he had hardly any voice to say what he would say that might. To his mind the distinction between the two kinds of Christanity of which his friend (branning spoke—mannely, that of the fifth avenue and that of the reformers—was that the Fifth avenue wished to releve an evil and they (the reformers) wished to care it. For years past the object of mankind was to hold glown woman for fear if she got freedom she would go around like a roaring lioness doing mischler. You might broaden this linistration of Christianity as it now existed. Three handred years ago the common idea of the intellectual portion of the earth was that man—the type man—the race—the mass was a wild beast, and the idea of civilization was a perpetual probate court to keep this wild beast under guardinaship. So that, as knerson, once said, "the eare, and prudence, and temerity of the world took a church, and an arony, and unedecated class, and a throne, and piled them all on top of each other to keep man down. (Applause,) Now his token all on top of each other to keep man down. (Applause,) Now his token of christianity? Was simply the doing away with our plasters, one crutches and all conventional and artificial restraints. Let then build to on numan nature; the down to the simple original plans and let them have their way. (Applause,) Then they would make the natural forces which God had set agoing; get down to the simple original plans and let them have their way. (Applause,) Then they would make the natural forces which God had set agoing; get down to the simple original plans and let them have their way. (Applause,) Then they would make the nature of the country. They had got to have it as his foet of Christianity? Their friend of the marble palace had bought some lineusands of access, and he was going to build a perfect system of encovolent dwellings. Well that was very good, and he deserved credit for it

a man and a woman STRAY AWAY TOGETHER and act naturally. Werean was not as angel, nor was she a bit better than man. This was radical Christianity. The speaker then went on to enumerate a variety of changes in the social, civil, pointical and religious worlds which it was necessary to make metore the formation of the new world of which he was speaking, his remarks in this line being

which he was speaking, his remarks in this line being

of what he had refere said scores of times in former times. In cancuston, he recommended them to maintacture their caucases out of the whole of numerity and not out of one part of friman, what we wanted was the spirit of seclety. What was the great disprace of aumanity was that there should be one ignorant or one staiving man on the face of the carth. Capitals bound be equally divided. It was not just that one man should rol up in a few plans for deniar and hours that there are not deniar and hours that there was no constitutions of deniar and not want.

In their a work of the reading desk and fave her views on practical religious. She wished it understood that free religious association had no limb. No crass had a right to assume that they had the correct ideas of religion offer than what was produced by the fruits. After speaking for some time in this strait the venerable dame cassed, and with her last wordy expired the Anti-Slavery Society, which has changed its name into "The Reform League," for future aggressive action.

Travels of a Needle in a Man's Tragat.—On the 19th of December last Mr. Joseph Duckworta, who resules at the Globe, while caring a plece of white oread at breaknast, fell something sharp, which subsequently proved to be a needle, in his throat. It longest crosswise, but was too far down to be seen. After three or four days it worked into the left side and came nearly through the neck, causing a paintal abscess. A little above the abacess the needle was so near the surface that it caused the fiesh to protrude like a pumple, but the physicians declined to cot to find it, especially as they had some doubt as to the cause. The abscess was subsequently lanced. The needle in the meantime worked back into the side of the throat and then up under the tongue, causing great swelling and pain. This morning it was discovered prograding under the tongue and was extracted. The needle measured one and a quarier linenes, and at times during the four months it has been in Mr. Duckworth's throat and months it has been in Mr. Duckworth's throat and months it has been in Mr. Duckworth's throat and months it has been in Mr. Duckworth's throat and months it has been in Mr. Duckworth's throat and months it has caused him groat suffering.—Fa it know (Mass.) News. April 9.

# THE RENT MARKET.

RESUMING THE STANDARDS OF 1861.

The Rapid Decline in Real Estate Values.

Its Causes and Effects----How People Lived --- How They May Live.

1870 AS THE TRANSITION YEAR.

Rents are down, way down, but no thanks to real estate owners, none to middlemen, agents or laud-lord monopolists. They have sought their natural level in the calm which has overspread the commer-cial storm and tempest raging throughout the Union since 1861. Pinances, which from that date have been in a state of excited perturbation, have just begun to approach their original moorings. Gold, reaching its pyrimical height in a premium nearly three times its par value, has been steadily dethroned from its towering position, and, whatever people may say or political economists promulgate, it is this movement of the prodigal metal in returning to the fold of the people and spurning the evil and deleterious associations of speculation and trickery, that has brought cheap homesteads and moderate rents. This is the primary cause, but there is a channel through which it has been passing that has superadded to its influence and has had much weight in depressing the exorbitant rates so many years charged even for the meanest rookeries upon this

the customers of the landlords, the lessees, tuose whose combined revenues are paid for what improvements are made in the real estate of New York and its suburbs-have produced the present condiat 112; when they saw universal insecurity in all departments of trade; when they saw the wealthiest of the heavy dealers sacrificing merchandise at a great loss, the common voice was

"RENTS MUST COME DOWN,"

One of the first of commodition—real estate—has been among the last to suffer under the vigorous thrusts of the people; but now the hope is widepread that the time is near at hand when a ma of moderate means can live in a house with his own family alone, and not be compelled to share the fortid atmosphere of flithy tenements or the domestic horrors of a modern boarding house. It became plainly evident but a short time since that

from New York to the suburbs was increasing, and that, from the unpropitious character of business. few new residents were filling up the void. This unpleasant prospect for landlords has left many houses vacant, and has determined the depression of rents. With stores as with houses, and it may here be noted that a vacated store is generally duplicated by the same tenant in vacating his house, for a man hardly desires an expensive establishment in New York with no income to support it when he can live for a song in the country. song in the country.

LESSNES.
In view of these and many other invortant conside-

rations, made up their minds to hold baok, and this combined stroke of wisdom has had more effect in causing house owners to meet the market than any other movement. A glance at BUSINESS RENTS

will show the downward tendency of the market. For above ten days the writer has been in quest of information touching upon the question, and has conversed with the wealthiest proprietors on the island and some of the best informed agents of the country. They were, in most cases, close-mouthed, formation that might give the readers of the Heraun a fair insight into the general decline, and prevent their being imposed upon by the cunning of middle-men. In almost every instance the writer asked for a tabular statement of the prices paid in 1see and the rents offered in 1sto, but In every instance was positively refused. This indicates that owners and

to represent the true condition of rental properly to the people; that they are trying to manipulate the market and wheetle lessees into the belief that the depression is not as great as it is, and that the mysterious science is not the clock of innocence but the cover of rapacity. But the merchants refuse to lease, are cautious in all their transactions and are keeping back, and well may taey; for, from all evidences, the field is theirs.

Among the first gentiemen upon whom the writer called was a well known real estate firm in

all evidences, the field is theirs.

Among the first gentiomen upon whom the writer called was a well known real estate firm in PINE STREET.

The office did not present the animated appearance that one might expect at this season of the year, and upon inquiry it was discovered that rents and sales were very dull.

"Have you come to interview?" inquired one of the chief cicrks of the establishment. The reporter replied that he had merely called to ascertain the existing condition of the market and the prospects.

"Well," said the gentleman, "articles that have already appeared in the papers have scaledly appeared in the papers have already appeared in the papers have already appeared in the papers have appear any firmness in the market; and of course when several men compete one must outbid the rest to obtain the lease. In some instances there has been a good deal of strike."

REPORTER—What I desire is a tabular list of the rents of 1800 and 1870, showing the decrease or increase for this season, and this for the various business centres—on Wall street, Church street, Beekman street, and so on.

CLERK—That could hardly be done and if done it would not be a fair holex, as stores yary in many different particulars.

Much conversation followed, the tenor of it being on the part of the circk to show that a comparative table would be injurious to the market. Evidently, for it would true yarow how part how reats stand at different quarters of the circk up and fix the exact percentage of reduction.

The head of the concern was interviewed, and he was very affaire and ready. In substance he stated

for it would true of the city and name forest quarters of the city and name centage of reduction.

The head of the concern was interviewed, and he the head of the concern was interviewed, and he was interviewed, and he was interviewed.

contage of reduction.

The head of the concern was interviewed, and he was very afable and ready. In substance he stated that there had been a very general reduction in rents in all but a few localities, and he gave as his opinion that the landlerds would have to meet the market before they could leave their stores.

Another gentleman who controls a vast property on this island, perhaps as large as any, was then called upon.

REPORTER—What do you think of rents and the prospects for real estate and for business purposes?

LAWYER—People had better leave real estate alone—(with an emboatic gesture)—they masn't touch it. It's dangerous.

REPORTER—Why, sir?

LAWYER—Vou speak of rents. Why, they have tumbled all the way from ten to fitty per cent, and some stores cannot be let at the later figure. Why, sir, I know of three stores around in Duane street that formerly brought \$11,000 per year, and now I would be glad to find tenants at \$3,000. They have been vacent for a long time. Just walk down there yourself, and you will find stores not only pasted with oths but totally inoccupied. This was formerly ine ground of the dry goods trade,

REPORTER—How about other localities?

LAWYER—Oh. It's the same throughout the city. Take Front street; rents have declined frightfully. In Beckman street it is difficult to find tonants at any price, and the reduction may reach to filty per cent.

From the representation of Mr. A. T. Stewart the

to find tonains at any price, and the remerion may reach to fifty per cent.

From the representation of Mr. A. T. Stewart the reporter learned that the reports published in those columns as to his general reduction of rents are true. He has put down the prices of all his property from ten to thirty-five, and, in some instances, to fifty, per cent. Under the Metropolitan the stores have been leased at lower figures than last year, and Mr. STEWART.

have been leased at lower figures than last year, and MR. STEWARY.

with keen indement, loresceing the precise tendency of matters, has been the first to meet the market. Generally there will be no temptation to owners toward the improvement of their estates because of the reduction and a consequent feeding of injuversionent. If not this season, surely next spring, the usual amount of building and repairs with nave to be completed.

It now remains with lessess alone to say whether they will or will not depress rents to the level where they belong. Gold is at 112. This premium is comparatively triffing, and it may be safely affirmed that as long as

that as long as

continues to increase under a healthy condition of trade there will be little deviation from the rent fixed at the May moving, for the fall in gold to par would produce few distirbing forces.

The largest dealer in mercaphile real estate was interviewed by the reporter, and he gave some very useful and valuable alterments. useful and variable statements.

REPORTER—What do you think about the availability of Broadway property?

ability of Broadway property?

AGENT—Well. If differs according to locality,
From the Battery to Wall street it is very dull, and
it is difficult to say in what service it may be employed. I do not believe that Wall street will for
many years cease to be the financial centre. I do
think, however, that the business will travel up
throadway, and finally reach the viginity of the
light and office. But below Wall street ordering its

trouble in letting stores in and about Park row. From

CHAMBERS TO NEW PEARL STREET

properly has failen very much. The trouble is we do not know what to put there. Dry goods are rapidly filling up the new iron stores of the New York Real Estate Association, in the new Pearl street, and these buildings have been let at an avarage price of \$35,000 each. The dry goods market can scarcely move above its present centre, in Church street. The reasons are numerous. The wealthlest dealers have large and magnificent buildings and have a pecuniary interest in anchoring the business to its present moorings. And suppose it did move up the island, where could it go? Not to Canal street; not below Broome street, for the ground is low, and the water backaup into the cellars, and the goods stored underground would be destroyed. Merchants prefer cellars to lofts, for the charge of holsting is too high to be indulged at liberty. Should the trade go above Broome street to word encroach upon the retail branch and would be loo far removed from its collateral centres. Manifestly, then, above Broome street to West Tenth street, which cannot be for wholesale business, and from which section the retail business is fast leaving, there is found a territory in one of the finest portions of the city totally unrentable for anything like a price commensurate with the value of the site and the completeness of the edifice. It is dimout to say what will go on this tract. Above Tenth street to Perty-sixth street rents are firm and no difficulty is found to dispose of icases.

RMPORTER—And about offices?

tract. Above Tenth street to Forty-sixth street rents are firm and no difficulty is found to dispose of leases.

REPORTER—And about offices?

AGENT—They are working up, especially for lawyers, and will reach the vicinity of Warron street.

It is believed that a short time only will clapse before all the streets contiguous to the City Hall Park will be flided up with lawyers, who will thoube in a much closer proximity to the city. State and United States courts. A gentleman among the grative owners in the city was called upon, but he said that he should not meet the market, but that in some cases his rents had been reduced. From THE GENERAL VIEW here given it will be observed that real estate matters are unsettied, and people are advised to was before they lease. Many business men are nearly bankrupt or find that they are selling as losers. Therefore, next month, many will retire from business and leave a large number of stores unocompied. Agents are already overstocked with vacant premises and the market is flooded.

If owners complain they must bear in mind that previous combinations and subtic arridice ground out of the tenant, when he was limping under their crippled his capital and made the expenses absorb the profit. It was a high pressure principle that by its own inherent mustice possessed the property, causing its collapse, and, in the long run, as in other departments of economy, it is the beople who gain, the monopolists who tose.

## REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The only new feature in the real estate market is the increased activity in suburban property, which is beginning to attract considerable attention. Ou Friday last a large sale was held at Queens, L. I., of the Sherwood estate, at which there was a good at-tendance. Bidding was brisk and very fair prices realized. Particulars are given below. Gunther's estate in Jamaica, J. I., paving been returned to the trustees of the German Hospital and the German Ladies' Society, for the Relief of Indigent Widows and Sick, by resolution of the joint committee of those two benevoient institutions, has been laid out in lots and will be sold at auction on Thursday, the 14th of April. The mansion and outbuildings with be sold, together with one acre of land, the balance or the property baving been divided into eighty-two

of the property baving been divided into eighty wollots.

Several sales are likewise projected in Westobester county, and are aunounced to be held in Morrisania on Tuescay next. Very great improvements have recently been made in this locality, new roads buttand a better system of drainage applied. Through the latter the "callis and fever," which was once so great a drawback to settlement here, is said to have been completely and effectually banished.

QUEENS (L. I.) PROPERTY—BY LAWRENCE, DARRY AND THEELY—PRIDAY, ACRIL 5.

LOI NO I. 2001. UTITALE. THEELY.

Lots 326, 527, 526, FAVENUE AND RUGO Lot 326, 252,100. Lot 321, 252,100. Lot 321, 354, 265, 252,100, each. Lots 323, 334, 258, 252,100, each. Lots 333, 340, 252,100, each. 

The Approaching Political Strugglo-Dangers of Another Indian War. VALPARAISO, March 3, 1870.

As the approach of the elections in April draws near, so the anxiety and excitement prevailing in the republic concerning them becomes more se ble and general. The rival factions throughout the country are now in reality preparing for the fray, and the season of rest and enjoyment at the water-ing places, referred to in my latest despatches, has given way to all the agitation of an important political canvass. So much depends upon this electron

ing places, referred to in my latest despatches, has given way to all the agitation of an important political canvass. So much depends upon this election that the minds of the people have been greatly exercised regarding it for months past, and the fact that upon the next Congress devolves the dury of reforming the constitution and clearly establishing the light of frauchies attaches a very peculiar interest to the result. However, no trouble is apprehendent, the great people of Chite are well convinced that their prosperity hes rather in peace than in war, and the expediences of many years of tranquillity, together with the example of our neighbors, tends to increase this conviction. In a lew days the nominations of candidates with have been concluded, and then we may expect the work to begin in earnest. A very bitter crusare against the government is progressing in the therat mewspapers on account of the position assumed by the officers of the Administration respecting the ejections. According to the laws and customs hitherto dominant in the republic, the dovernors and majors of provinces and and towns have had an immense power in determining the choice of the people, always, as is natural, casting their induces in favor of those candidates approved by the common master—the administration. In this canvass this power has not been neglected, and the probabilities are that the laworites of the government will be returned in majority. Neverthetess the policy of the present Cabinat has recently undergone so radical a change that the difference between its ideas and those of the composition party is merely technical, and little doubt is entertained in any case of the realization of these fiberal projects of the other commander to enforce a due execution of the treates concluded latery newers the other commander to enforce a due execution of the treates concluded latery newers the other consumers of the other commander to enforce a new execution of the treates concluded latery newers the other of the propers of the

THE CROPS IN KANSAS .- We have conversed with a number of gentleman from the country within the past two or three days and all assure us that the prospects for good crops during the coming season prospects for good crops during the coming season are better than they have ever pefore known them to be. The ground is in excellent condition for plonging and planting. The winter wheat is looking exceedingly well; better, in fact, by a hundred per cent than it has ever before appeared at this season of the year. Everything indicates most prolific crops and the most prospectors year eyer known in crops and the most prosperous year ever kut Kansas. Atcheson (Kansas) Champion, April